THY OF EURANOOGE R

MEDLY EVENING, SEPT. 6, 1864.

0.25 responders may be a second to the second sec the effects for our subjugation. If the armises of the despet who regas at Washington could have executed his designs, if his ability had been equal to his devilish will, the South would long since have been prestrate and the Northern people would have been exciting in our rule.

Due the forms from the genuine in question only used about every leth discharge of the market simply contains a wink system, which is an arranged as to cluster the discharge, or the great which remarks in the wint great since the discharge, or the great which remarks in the winter great size of labrication of the size is the winter great size of the impression. efforts he our subjection. If the armiet of the

the Bergie and obstinate determination which the Bouth has encountered every assult, and the extraordinary success which for three yours has attended her efforts to maintain endance, has occasioned a waste of life this the dust and threatening universal ankroph's and the exhaustion of the male population of the land. This it is that has given birth to the anxiety for peace which now pervades the Borthers mind, and has pieced in nomination a Precidential candidate representing a great and influential party. Twelve months ago it was treason in the government, which brought with it swift and condign punishment, to talk of making terms with the rebellions States. Now we see men and presses boldly advocating the stoppage of the war upon any terms by which it can be reached. We see even the supporters of Mr. Lin-coln discussing terms upon which peace can be secured. Embassadors, self constituted, and others privately authorized to sound the rival goverament, are making their appearance, and ru-

ics of the day throughout the Northern States.

All these things indicate a nervous auxiety for the re-emblishment of peace, which has taken too firm a held to be shaken off, and will continue to swell in volume until the result so carnestly hoped for is attained. Obstacles, now unforseen, may interpose, and delays occur, but unless we of the South encounter greater disasters than we have any reason to expect, the time will soon when our enemies will be as willing to propose terms which we can in honor accept, we all be to receive them.

The result cannot, however, be attained, except by the maintenance on our part of an unyielding front, and the continued exhibition of the resolute purpose which has characterized our conduct from the beginning of the war to the present time. Our command in the army. I have screen times which has characterized our conduct from the beginning of the war to the present time. Our command in the army. I have screen times where the abandonment of their characterized in the shortest road to peace is through the abandonment of their characterized in the structure of the fact.—Changh it is by this time very generally known—that I cave resigned my command in the army. I have screen times since that my proposal of the 20th of October 1863, I received from General Meredith a communication informing me that my proposal of the 20th was "not accepted." I was insultingly told that if the excess of prison—who will be stored they would be wrongfully declared exchanged by me and put in the field. To this claim upon me, I have already introduced and many give one. If it does come, I hepe it will be soon.

"Respectation of an answer; but, perhaps, you may give one. If it does come, I hepe it will be soon.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant, nouncement of the fact.—Changh it is by this time very generally known—that I cave resigned my command in the army. I have screen times since that my proposal of the 20th of October 1863, I received from General Meredith a communication informing me that my proposal of the 20th was "not accepted." I was insultingly told that if the excess of prison—that some explanation of the circumstances and motives of my action is a put of the field and the army. I have already increased by the communication of the 20th of October 1863, I received from General Meredith a communication informing me that my proposal of the 20th of October 1863, I was insultingly told that if the excess of prison—that my proposal acquaintance, have taken an interest in my official career, feel that my proposal of the 20th of October 1863, I received from General Meredith in the struggle, we shall encourage the protocal with their neferious projects, and the war will be indefinitely protracted. Every victory we now achieve, every repulse of the Federal arms, biles the tear nearer to an end. Therefore, let them have yielding, no pause in our preparations, no despension of our labors, or diminution in our seek but let us exhibit to the foe a more lofty and unconquerable spirit, renewed activity, and a resolute courage, which will leave him nothing to hope fucto courage, which will leave him sething to hope fined to a monthly report made to the Adjatent from our submission, and everything to dread from General, that I was waiting the action of the War a continuance of the struggle.

seys the Richmond Dispatch, the curious delusion that, of all human things, "the Union" alone cannot be dissolved. The stars of Heaven may fall that on the same day, I cent in my resignation as from their spheres, but the stars on the United | Colonel in the Adjutant General's Department of States flag can enover decrease. Other governments may undergo dismemberment, but their own is immutable. The most fickle and volatile people under the sun are to enjoy a perpetuity of their national system which not the most stable and rational people of antiquity or modern times have ever known.

A few years ago they were just as fixed and univector in the belief that, whatever had been the fale of other republics, the liberfles of the United States could never be wrecked upon the rock of millitary despotism. True it was in all other republics liberty had been hurled in that grave. But such a thing in this calightened and civilized century, and in the most enlightened and civilized country of the century, would have been ridiculed as the dresm of a madman. They were even more sure of the perpetuity of liberty than of the Union. But what has become of their liberty! Which of tisem will pretend that it has not disappeared long ago beneath the beel of a military despotism? They can see by this that even the immortal Yanhee race is subject to the mutability which marks all sublusary things. They have reason to suspool that the Union is no more beyond the reach of change than their liberties. In point of fact," the loss of the last involves, as far as they are coscerned, the loss of the first. Their military master. Abraham, is not fighting for the restoration of the Union. He laughs at the idea. Even if succossful, he does not propose to re-establish "the Union," but, in its stead, a consolidated government, and a military monarchy in all but the

The people of England were quite at sure in the American Revolution that the union with the colriss could never be destroyed. George the Third was as postinate as Abraham Lincoln. The latter may persevere for eight years, as the first did for seven, but if he fights for eighty, "the Union," has gone all the same. We want peace, it is true, but we do not want it enough to be under the feet of such a people. By and by, even our longings for peace will give way before the invincible necomity of war, and we shall adapt our natures to a life of peril and struggle as to our normal con-

Bun. We are gratified to learn from the Augusta Constitutionalist, that the damage caused by the recent explosion of the powder mill at that place was not as destructive as was at first reported; only the granulating house was blown up, which cobtained Shi 6,112 pounds of powder. The main works were entirely uninjured, too frame building which was destroyed being situated about a quarter of a mile from the Powder Works,

The New York Times says it is pretty generally understood that Premont is to be withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency, and somebody else nominated in his place at Buffalo. His nime does not prove to be the tower of strength it was customs : expected to.

oliding a pommittee of directors to erect a statue

in Bonne of Christopher Columbus. PER SERVICE CONTRACTOR OF THE SERVICE CONTRA Brig. Gen, Daniel W. Adams commands

the District of Central and North Alabama - head-All of the prisoners cap-ured by Sherman

are at the Yankee prison, Camp. Morton, near brepardie Indiana. A lady in Berkshire was delivered of her topicly live child het week. Her husband is so well so eas be expected.

The Linester ban an folisted if the relient belle a Brigadler General in this regular Mish and al same Similary - 15 6.

corribed in the following extract from a intto the Columbus Time, are intended to polson in to the Columbus Time, are intended to poison the wound they make. The idea is fallacious. The phange was agreed upon. The clear is fallacious. The phange was agreed upon. The clear is fall action to purpose of that instrument of war. To that use, the court the table piece of which the ball is formed, separate when they enter the body, the difficulty of parallel is the fall columbus they enter the body attacks and that the prisoners than hald, and

malator is the wife grever from the cre of labricating offic.

Instead of the cop in the bash, as in other balls,
there is a small hole shish entends about as fat
up as the cap mustily does. This hole is the receptacle of a small holt, tike a inviniance pinblet,
the nink washer (sup form) alipping on between
the point and the mandler. The not which holds
the washer, when the ball is placed in the cartridge ready for use, in not passive up to far as it
will go this to reserve for the decharge to accomplish, and then favour home of the bolt by
the explosion of the quester, and consequent to reparation of the due favour and consequent to reparation of the due favour of the passer, believed
result. The recessity of the results for the cleans
ing of the gan is at once perceived, and has long
been felt, and the manner of attaching it to the
ball, so that when landing its diameter will not be
greater than the ball steals, in the secret of the
discovery.

Miss Belle Boy i, the celebrated Confederate spy, has arrived in England, and is making a

The Petersburg Register, we regret to earn, has been obliged to suspend its publication temporarily for mant of paper. Gen. Pierre Soule arrived at Havans, work before last from Naussin

Gen. Buell-His Opinions, this claim upon me, I have already answered some of my friends in substance as I do you now.

It is perhaps unnecessary to enter into an exposition of the circumstances of my supersedure in Tennessee in the fall of 1562, since the particulars, though not without a certain value, involve interests of my own with which it is not my wish to weary you. As far as the facts are concerned, it will sume for the present to say that after the adjournment, about the list of Merc 1553 of the ournment, about the lut of May, 1863, of the "Commission" which divertigated my campaign," Department on the proceedings of that Commission; that about the first week of April last, I was Unchangable.

Unchangable.

The people of Yankeedom hug to their bosoms offered command under Gen. Sherman, my junior, which I declined; that a month later, I was offered command under Gen. Canby, also my junior, which I declined; that about three weeks later I received notification that I was mustered out of my rank as Major General of Volunteers, and

> the regular army.
>
> The impulses of most mes proud approve my course in this matter, if it even rested on an other course in this matter, if it even rested on any where ground than a determination not to acquieste in any measure that won d degrade has but I had a higher matter than that I builtowed that the policy and measure that what I builtowed that the policy and measure that which the user was being prosecuted aware discredipable to the mation, and a stain upon civilization; and that they would not only fail to recture the Union, if, indeed they had not only rendered its restoration impossible, but that their tendency to subject the institutions under which the country had realized unexampled prosperity and happiness; and to such a work I could not lend my hand.
>
> While there may have been measurer less of personal ambition mixed up in the movement of secession, as there must generally be in the management of political affairs, set I do not doubt that it was mainly determined by an housest conviction in the minds of those who engaged in it that the control, of the

ly determined by an horsest consistion in the minds of those who engaged in it that the control of the Government had passed permanently into the hands of a national party that would seem trample on the political rights of the Gouth.

The apprehension was shared in by a very large portion of the people who did not favor secession, and who were so anxious for the preservation of the Union that even secrety measures, if tempered by justice and marry, would not have estranged them. Under these minumstances the use of military force to put down armed resistance was not incompatible with a restoration of the Urion with its former glories and affections, provided the means were employed in such a manner as to convince the people that their constitutional rights would be respected. Such a policy, therefore, in the use of faste, if force must be resorted to, had the manifest advantage of weakening the government, independity of the moral force which dignity and justice always lend to the authority.

which dignity and lastice always lend to the authority.

A policy which recognized the principles was wisely declared by Congress in the war, and from a fervent desire for the preservation of the Union, in which pride of country and all my interests, as a citizen centered, not use than from it natural impulse I gave that policy my carnest support.

Unfartunately, it was too often cheated of its due effect by the intrusion of isodional rancov, and the injudicious or unfaithful acts of agents of the Government; and whom at the expiration of a year, a system of spolicilies and disfranchisement was inaugurated, the cause was robbed of its sanctify, and success readered more difficult of attainment.

You have in these few lines an explanation of the motives of my conduct while I was in command, as well as of the step willob, after twenty-three years of service, has chared, my career as a soldier, and broken up the professional habits and associations to which I was educated, and in which I have passed the larger purion of my life. I am very far from casting unfavorable reflections upon the thereands who are in the approach, who, perhaps, with views situilar to my own, have not chosen my course. For of them have been similarly situated; and I rather commend the patience with which they have surgiced on in positions which roust otherwise have been filled by less scrupulous men, and in which they might mitigate some of the calamities which they could not wholly prevent.

Very truly yours.

D. C. BUELL.

A PLEASANT CUSTOM.—Lt. Col. Fremantic, in his "Three Months in the Southern States," mentions the following amusing little peculiarity of Mexican customs:

The Nushville Union of the 28th announces that the blinds fown. This is a sure sign that the travelers, both milested female, have been stripped by robbers nearly to the skin. A certain whether you have quantity of clothing is then, as a matter of course thrown in at the window, to entable them to descend. Mr. Behaven and a sign fellows, and Mr. Behaven and a sign fellows, and Mr. Behaven and a sign fellows, and Mr. Ottling declared that he himself, with three ladies, arrived at the bity of Mexico in himself, with three ladies. To a short time pouse, to wit:

"I was told that it win a common thing in Mexico for the deligrance (with the blinds at its destination to under the travelers, both make their best which are the travelers, both make the best when the control of the United States Connation with the blinds which female, have been whether you have thrown in at the window, to entable them to descend. Mr. Behaven and a sign female, have been manication in whether you have thrown in at the window, to entable them to descend. Mr. Behaven and a sign female, have been manication to under the travelers, both the sale shill female, have been manication to under the travelers, both while shill female, have been manication to under the travelers, both the sale shill female, have been under the whether you have manication to under the travelers, both the sale shill female, have been under the travelers, both the shill female, have been under the travelers, both the sale shill female, have been under the travelers, both the sale shill female, have been under the travelers, both the sale shill female, have been under the travelers, both the sale shill female, have been under the travelers, both the sale shill female, have been under the travelers, both the sale shill female, have been under the travelers, both whether you have manication and the travelers, both the sale shill female, have been under the travelers, both the sale shill female the travelers at the sale shill female, have been under the travelers at the sal "I was told that it was a common thing in Mexi-

A Musical Dahira dia Dunings Surnalist, in A Musical Dahara. A Denimal Surralist, in September last, anxious to prove that France possessed animals of face music, just in his paper the following example, in great of the trute of his assertion:

"M. John," and he, "a cloth merchant, of Abboville, is in passession of a locatiful draw, which, by perceverance, for two years, with a bird organ, he has taught to sing seems different airs. Ells success in this install see has inspiringly him to try the same experiment of his install to have been also been also

Confederate authorities held the excess of prison-ers. During that interval, deliveries were made as fast as the Pederal Government furnished trans-portation. Indust, upon more than one occasion I arged the Federal authorities to sund increased means of transportation. As ready as the enemy always has been so bring false accountions against us, it has never been alleged that are falled or ne-glected to make presime deliveries of prisoners who were not under charges when we held the excess.— On the other hand, during the same time, the car-tel was openly and noncounty visitated by the Faderal authorities. Officers and men were hope in gruel confinement, noncotimes in irons or dogmed cells, without charges or trial.

RICHMOND, VA., October 20, 1863. Agent of Exchange

been felt, and the manner of attaching it to the ball, so that when landing its diameter will not be greater than the ball itself, is the secret of the discovery.

Sir: More than a menth ago Lasked your acquiescence in a proposition, that all officers and soldiers on both sides should be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel. In order to obviate the difficulties between us, I suggested that all officers and men on both sides should be released unless they were subject to charges; in which event, the opposite Government should have the right of holding one or more hostages, if the modern Orpheus titlinks he might eaten hell if he were to overlake his.

fair, and that you would ask the consent of your Government to it.

"As usual, you have made no response. I tell you frankly I do not expect any. Perhaps you may disappoint me, and tell me that you reject or accept the proposition. I write this letter for the purpose of bringing to your recollection my proposition, and of dissipating the idea, that seems to have been purposely encouraged by your public papers, that the Confederate Government has refused or objected to a system of exchanges.

"In order to avoid any mistake in that direction, I now propose that all officers and men on both sides be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel, the axcess on one side or the other to be on parole. Will you accept this? I have no expectation of an answer; but, perhaps, you may give one. If it does come, I hope it will be soon.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant,"

repeatedly offered to give ten Federal captives for every Confederate soldier whom the enemy will show to have been wrongfully declared exchanged. From the last-named date until the present time

It will be observed that the Confederate authorities only claimed that the provisions of the cartel should be fulfilled. They only asked the enemy to do what, without any hesitation, they had done during the first year of the operation of the cart tel. Seeing a persistent purpose on the part of the Federal Government to violate its own agreement, the Confedurate authorities, moved by the sufferings of the brave men who are so justly held in Northern prisons, determined to abate their fair demands, and accordingly, on the 10th of August, 1864, I addressed the following communication to Major John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, in charge of the flag-of-truce boat, which on the same day I directly the same day I dire on the same day I delivered to him at Varina, on James river :

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ! "RICHMOND, VA., August, 10, 1864,

Major John E. Mulford, "Assistant Agent of Exchange Sir: You have several times and so the exchange presents officer for officer and man for man. The same offer has also been made by the officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners. This proposal has here-tofore been declined by the Confederate authorition, they insisting upon the terms of the cartel, which required the delivery of the access on either which required the delivery of the excess on either side ason parole. In view, however, of the large number of prisoners now held by each party, and the suffering consequent upon their continued confinement, I now consent to the above propesal, and agree to deliver to you the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of Confederate officers and men. As count number of ate officers and men. As equal numbers are de-livered, from time to time, they will be declared exchanged.

"This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men who have been longest in captivity will be first delivered, where it is practicable. I shall be happy to hear from you as specifily as possible, whether this arrangement can

Respectifully, your obedient servant. R. QULD, Agent of Exchange. I accompanied the delivery of the letter with a statement of the mortality which was hurrying so many Federal priseners at Andersonville to the

On the 20th of the same month, Major Mulford re turned with the flag of truce steamer, but brought no answer to my letter of the 19th of August. In conversation with him, I asked him if he had any conversation with him, I asked him if he had any reply to make to my communication, and his answer was, that he was not authorised to make any. So deep was the solicitude which I folt in the fate of the captives in Northern prisons that I determined to make another effort. In order to obviate any objection which technicality might raise as to the person to whom my communication was addressed, I wrote to Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitcheeck, who is the Federal Commissioner of exchange, reciding in Washington City, the following letter, and delivered the same to Major Mulford on the day of its date. Accommanying that letter was a conv of the comme. Accommanying that letter was a copy of the commu-nication which I had addressed to Major Mulford on the 10th of August :

Major-General E. A. Hitchcook,

U. S. Commissioner of Exchange:

"Sir: Enclosed is a copy of a communication which on the 19th instant, I addressed and delivered to Major John E. Maiford, Assistant Agent of Exchange: Under the circumstances of the case, I deem it proper to forward this to jou, in order that you may fully understand the position which is taken by the Confederate authorities. I shall be glad if the projection therein made is accepted by your Government.

by your Government.
"Respectfully,
Your obedieut servant, &c.,
"Ro. Ourn, Agent of Exchange. On the afternoon of the 30th of August, I was notified that the flag-of-trues steamer had again appeared at Varina. On the following day I sent to Major Maiford the following note, to-wit: "RICHMOND, August 31, 1864.

Major John E. Mulford, Assistant, 100s.

Assistant Agent of Europea:

Sin: On the 10th of the month I addressed you a communication, to which I have received no answer. On the 22d instant, I sice addressed a communication to Major General E. A. Hitchoock, United States Commissioner of Exchange, enclosing a copy of my letter to you of the 16th instant. I now respectfully ask you to state in writing whether you have any reply to either of said communications, and, if not, whether you have any reason to give why no rely has been made?

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

Ro. Octo, Agt. of Ex."

In a short time I received the following response, to-wit.

"Prag-or-Turce STRANGE TREW YORK.") VARINA, Va., August St., 1804.

"Hon. R. Ould, Agent for Euchange:

"Sig: I have the house to anthromiology the receipt of your favor of te-day, monacting answer, Ac., to your communication of the 18th factant on question of enchanges of prisoners. To which, in right, I would say I have no semutationalist on the subject from one authorities, nor an I yet authoritied to make answer."

"I am, sir, very respectfully,

"Every shadient services,

if the same and a services,

(Major and Amisters Agent for Exchange

I have thus fully set before you the setton of the

Griffin, Ga., Sopti

men:

The Bureau of Conscription will cause to be delived from the proper officers of the Bureau to the Chief Commissary in every Butte, a report tental ing the names of all the persons in the Shite, with the places of their residence, who have obtained at emptions or details as agriculturists, owners, over seers, managers, farmers, planters or otherwise, in produces of grain or provisions, under the fourth paragraph of the 19th section of the Mifferry lies of the 17th February, 1864, published in Country of the 17th February, 1864, published in Country of the terms of the consists, the streets states and with all other pertinent that a street, and with all other pertinent that a street, the said exemption or detail. The officers of the Subsistence Department, under the discussions of the Subsistence Department, under the directions of Commissary General and Chief Commissary General and Chief Commissary of the moving of the moving and the subside of the moving the subside of the moving the subside of the moving three contracted to pay, and give an acquittence thereof tracted to pay, and give an acquittance therefore also to make whatever communication or vidualities that may be authorized by the net without this conditions are established that justify the major and to make all the purchase of the marketable surplus at the prices specified in the est, which this same authorizes to be made on behalf of the General surplus at the prices specified in the est, which this same authorizes to be made on behalf of the General surplus at the contracts and obligations that the not imposes upon the exempts and detailed men described therein. In order that the regulations on the subject of the sale of the marketable surplus of provisions and grain to the Government, and the families of soldiers in the said act, may have execution, the Commissaries in the different States may be instructed to limit their purchase of grain and groving on the marketable surplus in any district to some definite proportion, not to exceed one half, and to leave the remainder for the parsons who purchase on behalf of the families of soldiers.

who purchase on behalf of the families of soldiers.

All agents appointed by the public suthorities of any State, councy, or town, to supply food for the families of soldiers are authorized to purchase the portion unappropriated by the Government, for the object of their trust. The commanders of conscripts or the chief commissary of each State or district may authenticate the authority of such agents, and persons selling to agents thus authenticated shall be fully warranted to do so.

The families of soldiers, as described in the said act, are the families composed of the wife, or the children, of any person who belongs to the army, the widow, or widow and children, of any person who died while in the service; the mother and sisters of any soldier or soldiers is the army, and who resided with them as members in the armofamily, or were dependent upon their labor for support; the parents or sisters of any person belonging to the army, who resided in the same family with them, and who derived from them support.

Officers are authorized to purchase necessary subsistence for their families under this act.

Every exempt and detailed man under this act shall render to the enrolling officer in his district a detailed statement of the marketable surpins produced and sold by him, with testimony that the sales were to the Government, or to subdiers' families which statements hall be contained.

mander of conscripts for the State, and thereup-on satisfaction upon his bond shall be entered. The act of Congress aforesaid provides: That exemptions in favor of the classes aforesaid shall exemptions in layor of the classes alloresaid shall coase whonever the farmers, planters or oversent shall fail diligently to employ in good Saids his own skill, capital and labor exclusively in the production of grain and provisions, to be sold to the Government and the families of soldiers at prices not exceeding those fixed at the time for like articles by the Commissioners of the State pushes the land. by the Commissioners of the State, under the im-

It has been represented to the Department that there are instances of persons exempt or detailed under this act, who pay but little respect to the obligations they have contracted. That they have become speculators in food and provisions, that they are negligent and careless as to the extent of their productions, and openly affirm that they do not mean to have any surplus. The Department is required, in all such or similar cases, to myoke the detail, and the performance of this duty is devolved. cd upon the Bureau of Conscription, upon proper testimony being afforded to them or to their officers, to be designated by them, to perform

Affairs in the Valley. The Richmond Dispatch of the Sist, says that Sheridan's troops were greatly demoralized on their retreat to Harper's Ferry. They breke up a great many of their gams, threw others into wells, and exhibited every sign of apprehension less they should be overtaken by old Jabai's boys, and in some instances barns were fired in one in the dispatch of the standard of th should be overtaken by old Jabai's boys, and in some instances barns were fired in outlings at this time, and assigned as a reason for burning the hay and grain, that the Confederates had burnt Chambersburg. The troops were perfectly law-less, and the worst behaved set of men the people of that region ever saw. They killed or drove off all the cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and poultry, took wagons, carriages and buggies, destroyed gardens and stole all the provisions they could find. Some idea may be formed of their numbers when we state that they were eleven hours passing a given point at a double-quick in going back. A desolate track marked their progress wherever they went. It is said that Sheridan is fully impressed with the importance of his position, and deports himself very like a monarch. He travels in state, riding in a fine carriage drawn by four state, riding in a fine carriage drawn by four

in state, riding in a fine carriage drawn by four splendid grey horses.

Between four hundred and five hundred prisoners, captured by General Early in the Lower Valley, passed through Harrisonburg on Tuesday week. We are informed that they will not be insmediately carried out of the Valley, but hapt conveniently near at hand, so that in case any of these happen to be wanted by General Early be can just call for them. This would indicate that the law of retaliation is about to be enforced. Villiams when habitants of a country into submission to tyratiny deserve to be hanged to the first tree.

A report, which lacks confirmation, was current yesterday that General Sarly fought the yaukees on Saturday last, and defeated them will great slaughter. It is, doubtless, a repetition of the rumor of Sanday last.

Foreign Intel agence.
Foreign advices are up to the 13th of the las

A London correspondent of the New York Herald says-the Confederate lost fell one per cent on
he receipt of Grant's blowing up a portion of the
Confederate works at Petersourg, but at this conthat stock is worth more by fifty per cect, that
the best bonds and stocks of the United States
Government. All this is owing to just one thing,
so far as the value of the retel stock is concerned,
the facilities for running the blockade at Wilmington.

mingfon.

There is a whole fleet of steamers just now in the Clyde, all ready to run the blockade, and just putting in cargoes that will everage in value half a million gold dollars each. And about nine out of ten of these efforts to run the blockade are successful. Scores of English and Scotch minchants are rolling in wealth now, with hundreds of thousands—several over a million—of posseds made in blockade remainer. olockade running.

MEXICO.

Senor Arranoiz, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James from Imperial Mexico, has reached Heginad, and was shortly to be presented to Her Majorby, Queen Sir Charles L. Wyke, formerly serving in this same capacity, is to be the English Minister in Mexico, and was to sail on the 1st of September,

IRELAND. The vast emigration beretofore going on from reland to the United States, has almost entirely

Confederate loan is quoted at 74 a 76.

The cotton market in first and active, said a good
The cotton market in first and active, said a good advance; in some cases as high as 9 per pound, is quoted upon official quotations of the 1 kin august. Consols closed at 883 a 1, dull.

Virginia 5's were quoted in Bondon at 20 a 48;

Virginia 6's 30 a 32,

Where is Ger, Mosgax?—Ever mail how the North, says the Richmond Whig, losses the minquitous Blorgen at a different point. The Semi-more American, of the 17th, learns from the Residual Filmes that the notorious John Marrier, with some six hundred then, is in last. Temester, hosp Morristown, fifty miles above Knowville, there is is threshing out the wheat errors for the rebble army-John, who was thought to be incorriging to the rich is excepting in evidently improving, at his has changed, its cording to the Times, the sword for the caythus and the bloody bettle falls in the waving grain fields of East Temesses. Perhaps, when he gett over this little agrical/anal frink he will receive his old trade of mowing Teminus.

The Adjutant General has issued the assessed or issue Man & Christian F, 9th Ha. S. E. Captain T. der in regard to the surplus previsions of detailed H. Montheatt, C. der, Cot J J Fermer, 30th Tean; men: ian, D, 5th Cont Poll MoGuire, Gulbor's batt C A Solven had from Welfare, G. toth do.

mortality prevail if he continue the population of their case of the continue the population of their case of the continue the continue the continue the continue the continue the continue to the continue the continue to th

rations or treatment, there to the uter prestrated of mind and body which overwhelms the Lankes but against which the Confederate soldier has up as bravily in if theleg the bullet use below in the Sold.—Considerationalists.

LOST OR STOLEF, Three CERTIFICATES, No. 1419, amount \$7,000; R. Fart, amount \$6,000; No. 1412, amount \$1,000; R. Fart, amount to the subscriber by C. H. Malantina, Confederate Depositary, Griffin, Ga. The patric are unread not to trade for these Bonds. Sect. 186.

For Sale Cheap.

ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC NOTE AND LETTER PAPER, BY THIS SHAPE

ENVELOPES BY THE TENDEAND.

60 Reams English Letter Paper.
20 Reams English State Paper.
25 Reams C ulederate Letter Paper.
15000 Pine Barrelopes.
ply to G. A. RAMSPECK.

CONTAINING 10 seres, more or loss, within one mile of the town. Price modernto. Aprily to aug:30-1w° MRS. JOHN G. Char.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CRED-

STRAW wanted for the sick and wounded at the

Persons having straw to dispose of for the above purpose will please leave their names with Maj. F. A. Straky, Hospital Q. M., who will send for it. A

These having the means to bale the straw will

GEORGIA, Butts County.—Brought to Jail in the county. on the 21st inst., a Negro man who says that his name is Bill, of dark complexion,

medium size, and says that he belongs to a man by

Master (or a Wagon Master) in Ross' Brigade of Cavalry, and that he, the boy, got lost from the wagon train when it was ordered to fall back, from

Atlanta, Ga. The owner of said boy is reugested to come forward and talks and boy about aug 77-100 W. R. BANKSPER, Jellor.

STOLEN from my querters, on the algost of Angust 21st, my Horse, blood bas, frien and a half hands high, black mane and fail, black legs, long, round body, and large full eyes.

I will pay One Thousand Dollars for the delivery of the Horse to me or to Maj. Gen I. Cheatham, Army of Tenneuse, or for information that will lead to his recovery, and no questions asked.

W. F. BESKINE,

LIST OF PREIGHT

Remaining in the Southern Express Office,

ONE THOUSAND POLLARS REWARD.

SUBGAR TEANISM

HACOL MACOLI

VVR will pay the highest market price for good VV cotton or lines read or give in exchange for them line English letter had one paper, or Envolopes, Apply an the EEBEL OFFICE.

THIORGE DEKON,

(INCHMISSIET OF SISSIPARS, THE

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Small out the to calles de

TOTAL STREET

ONE THOUGAND DOESARS TO

aug26-1w

liberal price will be paid for it if required.

D.S. ROLMARIO

Gagevrie, Ga., August 68d, 1864.

LL persons indeb ted to Charles Co

the same, and all persons having unless a quested to precent them, approved scending to me at the store of Dr. J. M. Condi.

ON the 5th inst, a Black Vallence

Total Londer, By tota Tong.
Hapry A. Londer, Let Con. Ga.
Soldier name talktown, Sopt. 2d. ADDITION INTO QUARTAND HOSPITAL Minima (Institute) 10th Tenn; Jeehna Simoock; G, 636 Va, John T Dolp, E, 63d N C; Jacob Galennu, Rasign, Lith Miss; Thomas Thompson, E, 16th S C; Win Mallett, Callett Miss; J O Davis, K, 57th Ge; Tai Rollings, D, 57th Gu; B L Johnson, H, 15th Times; K P Regist, E, 3d Ala cay; J J Cook, E) 28th Miss; My Dowall, K, 29th Ala; Major V Z Respirit, the Mine J B Bishop, Ramsey's Bat-terry J M Saddeth, Rameny's Battery; W T McGa-bes, Banney's Battery; Sgt M T Hall, A, 39th Ale; S Szaith, 'Id but Gu Militin; J L Gholston, F, lat.

On the 5th inst, a black Valencentaining clothing, also as computed book exclaiming accounts principally on individuals of Mongris Releads. The Valence was taken from Remphase a basis, Griffin A liberal reward with he paid for the accounts and notes, and and no questions agked. The accounts and notes can be of no service to any one int myself.

Griffin, flept. 5th, 54.

1. H. BLATR.

1. 100. Miss bet; R. A. Cerson, D, 46th Tenn; J H Ewing, E, 46th Tenn. ADMITTED INTO DIRECTION HOSPITAL. John W Wood, og: G, 36th Ala; Levi Solomon, co G, 36th Ala; Lieut R A Leigh, co E, 29th Miss; Lieut Wm W Gorrell, co E, 29th Miss; S.F. Aston, co A, 30th Miss; Wm S Bennett, co A. 30th Miss; A L Tinkel, so E, 27th Miss; J A Crain, 30 C, 27th Miss; Was N Hars;rove, co C, 27th Miss; H P Bridgers, co E, 27th Miss: W Neal, co B, 41st Miss. Wm Parker, co B, 17th Ala; Corpl P D Rigsby, co B, 17th Ala; Corpl T H Sheppard, co K, 17th Ala; Wm B Strock, so E, 224 Ala; J Gillmore, co G, 33d Alas I R Black, og G. 22d Ala: Wm W O'Neal, Bellimy's Battery: James C Knawls, Bellimy's Bat-

DIED AT DIRECTION HOSPITAL.

Serget David C Kirby, to K, 8th Ark.

Admitted into Pin Hospital.

Samuel Moose, I, 10th Miss; G M Pye, F, 57th
Als; D'S Lawrence, A, 17th Als; E E Fax, B, 1st
Als; Oliver Mulakite, G, 35th Ala.

J Jammard, co A, 80th La.; Corp D Planenard, co A, 80th La.; Corp D Planenard, co A, 80th La; Serg Geo L Pulley, 22 Miss; Serget Rold G Smither, 29th Miss; J F Sisk, co I, 19th
Als; J A Perdue, Capt Mangum's co, Griffin.

BROUGHT to the Jail of, Troop comby, the says his name in doe, and that he belongs to the Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in doe, and that he belongs to the Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in doe, and that he belongs to the Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in doe, and that he belongs to the Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in doe, and that he belongs to the Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in doe, and that he belongs to the Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in doe, and that he belongs to the Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in doe, and that he belongs to the Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in doe, and that he belongs to the Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in doe, and that he belongs to the Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in doe, and that he belongs to the Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in doe, and that he belongs to the Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in doe, and that he belongs to the Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in doe, and the Jail of The Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in doe, and the Jail of The Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in doe, and the Jail of The Dr. Culbert, of Heattneky. The does not always his name in does not always his nam

Bon'r C. FOSTER, 4TH, Surg. in ebg'e Hospitals.

Allusion has already been made by one of our cotemporaries to the possible unexampled energy and promptness with which the Virginia and Tennests railroad has been repaired and put in running order after the extensive injeries done it by the yanker raids. Col. R. L. Owen, the President of the company, has laid the company and the public nuder obligation for the successful manner in which he has directed the affairs of the road in the

The following is a more detailed statement than we have yet given of the repairs we alluded to

There have been in the past year or two different raids dealbying the greater part of the bridges and depots on the road—those of May and June burning all the depots but three between Lyachburg and Wythville, (one hundred and thirty-five miles,) and burning all the bridges from Lyachburg and Salem, together with those between Dublin and Christian-burg. The total length of bridges destroyed was upwards of four thousand lineal feet. One of these over New river was eight hundred feet long, fifty feet above the water, and the water of the river het above the water, and the water of the river from five by reserve seen neep. This was a built of green timber, cut from the woods in nineteen days. The bridge over Little Otter, seven hundred feet long and ninety aix feet righ, was rebuilt also in incluse days. long and hinety-six feet bigh, was rebuilt also in ninetnen days in the same manner. One core Big Otter, four hundred and fifty feet long and ninety-five fleet high; one at Elik creek; seventy-three feet high; and all the smaller bridges, were re-built of a roon timber, and the track which had been torn up in solvial places, in one place for eight miles, and all the cross-ties burnt, the rails bent, burnt and broken, by mechanics detailed for that purpose, were straightened and re-laid upon new cross-ties amounting to eighteen or twenty thousand, and the water-tanks &c., m-built and the whole road running in sixty days! This cost the company about ning in sixty days! This cost the company about half a million of dellars, and, with the exception of company of sappers and miners, was done by the company's own hands and with their own money.—

Rich. Dis.

Chief Quartermaster Artillery, A. T.
Atlanta, August 24, 1864.

Atlanta, Au Wasen Smould an Boas .- Once on a time, not long ago, not so far from Millersburg as it might be, a good hearted man and his long-tong uod, style-talking wife, attended a social party. Almost every three minutes his wife would check her husband

"Now, William, dont talk so loud !." "Come, William, don't get noisy over there!"
"Say, William, let the girls alone and set b At last forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and the hasband, who was really pittied by all in the

"I beg pardon of the company; but do my wife-insists on being biss all the time, it is right she should have those."

And he deliberately took off his pants, handed hers to her, and tat down in his boots and draw-

The company were astonished; the women burst intotears. The happy couple soon went home, but neither of them wore pants. . How the affair was settled we cannot tell, but the last fire we saw William he had the pants on. We are inclined to think she will not again boss in com-

ONE THOUSAND BOLLARS EEW ALD.

STOLEN from my headquarters, near Atlanta,

Ga., my Mare, bright bay, build face, black
mane and tail and black logs, with the exception
of two small white spots on the funde of each hind
foot, carries a high 'hand and althoughton is a very
gay looking animal under the maddle. I will pay
gay looking animal under the maddle. I will pay
gon for hy deligate to me at this place ar to his
Gen. Chembam, heavy of Respictors
tors so that I can get her. And \$500 for the detection of the thing that unlesses. REPORTED MARKAGE OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER'S DAVENTES.—Dating from Castleton Hill, Statem Island, August 10, 1864, Mrs. Ex-President Tyler presents the complements to the editor of the New York Herald, and requests that that he will contradict the statement made in his paper of the 10th, that a daughter of Ex-President Tyler has been recently married to a Federal soldier. He has no unmarried marriageable daughter, and the stary recorded by the correspondent from James river is a pare invention. river is a pure invention.

United STROP OF THE PRESETTERIAN CHURCH This body has been in session for several days in Lynelburg, Va. But few ministers are present, owing to the presence of the enem. In may portions of the South. The most important business executed by the Body has been the consummation of the plan for milting this two branches of the church. The old and New Behoels are now one.

C.) Chronicle mays the 72d Pennsylvania has arrived in the test, and been placed on duty there for two weeks, when its form of service will expire. They went into service 1500 strong, and have received nearly a thousand recruits, but now number only one hundred and many men.

The Brown Serme. Both the representatives in the Legislature, as is the Brandon (hise.) Republican, from this granty, have raised companies under the late call, and are now doing duty in the militia. We hope the representatives from other counties will limite a their example.

that The Galactville (Fin.) Cotton States says that there a is report that the noted descriter Green, from South Thrile, line returned to our side, brigging over the kindsed describes the majority of whom declars, their willingness to fight for our enter in may parties of of the country.

bien A selegron from Mobile, dated Sont. 2nd, class that the Fon Finnis affair (ersoughen and blowing up of said fort by its Commandant, Lines. Oct. Williams,) has been affairly investigated and

Passed at the fourth session, which was began and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the seventh day of December, A. D., 1963, and ended on Thursday, the eighteenth day of Pebruary, 1864.

CHAP. LXVII.—An act to emend the "Act for the assessment and collection of taxes," approved May first, eightoen hundred and sixty-three.

The Gongreen of the Confederate States of America do emet, That the "Act for the assessment and collection of taxes," approved May first, eighteen hundred and skyl-three, is hereby amended as follows: First, the floerethy of the Tecamy is hereby authorized to appoint a cidef cierk for the office of the Commissioner of Taxes, who shall receive the same compensation allowed by law to the added cierks of the other bureausy in the Transary Department. Second, The second section of tax, residing within the collection district, together the value and assessment or enumeration, as they require, of the objects liable to taxation such district, for which each such person is liable which say firm, company or so person is liable the amount of tax payable thereon; and the sea shall exhibit in alphabetical order, the name taken according to such forms shall be made out by the assessor or assessors, and delivered to the district collector within thurty days after the first fixed by this act, as afteresaid. And if any assessor shall full to perform any duty assigned by this set within the time aforesaid, not being prevented therefrom by sickness or other mavoidable cause, every such assessor shall be discharged from office, and shall, moreover, forfest and pay the suin of two-hundred dollars, to be recovered for the me of the Confederate States, with costs of suit. Fourth. The twenty-fourth section of said act is hereby smeafed and re-enacted so as to read as follows: "nection twen-The twenty-fourth section of said act is hereby smeased and re-emacted so as to read as follows: meetion twenty-four. That all projecty, coin, currency, credits, income and profits, and every article or object smidested to issuitou, shall be estimated, valued and assessed, as the value thereof at the time of assessment, in Confederate treasury notes, unless otherwise provided in the law imposing the tax. Firth. The thirty-sixth section of the said act is hereby anoraded and re-enacted, so as to read as follows: "Section thirty-sixth. The compensation of district tax collectors shall be five percent, on the first twenty thousand dollars collected and paid over, two percent on the next thirty thousand dollars collected and paid over, two percent, on the next thirty thousand dollars collected and paid over, and one-tenth of one percent, on all moneys collected and paid over, above the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. And there shall be allowed and paid to the several assessors, for their services under this act, eight dollars sessors, for their services under this act, eight dollars for every day employed in making lists and assessments under this act, the number of days being certified by the

district collector and approved by the State Collector, and also eight dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the fists as completed by such assessor and delivered to the collector: Provided, that in sities and large towns, when, is his judgment, the public interest may require it, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have person to increase the per diem compensation of assessors, not to exceed ten deliars per day."

Section 2. Referees under the "act to lay taxes for the comment defense, and course to the Comment of the comment defense, and course to the Comment of the comment defense, and course to the Comment of the comment defense, and course to the Comment of the comment defense, and course to the Comment of the comment defense and course to the Comment of the comment of the course o Section 2. Referees under the "act to lay taxes for the common defense, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid for their services five dollars a day, while so employed, and assessers and collecters shall have power to compet the attendance of witnesses, by written summons, and to require their testimony in any matter or investigation, in reference to the assessments and estimates of mace; such witnesses shall be entitled to the same compensa-tion allowed witnesses for attending upon courts of re-cord, in the State where they may be required to attend be rendering an essential service by having it done. tion allor aug 24-tr T. O. SULLY, Ag't Hosp't. cord, in the State where they may be required to attend. Payments to referees and witnesses shall be made by the disbursing elect in the office of Commissioner of Taxes, upon accounts certilled as shall be required by the regulations of said office.

Section 3. Where personal chattels or goods are distracted for two chall be are distracted for two chall be are distracted for two chall be are distracted.

trained for taxes, shall be claimed by any person other than the party for whose default the distraint is made, the claimant shall file with the officer making the distraint, an affidavit, stating distinctly the nature and extent of his claim, and thereupon the right of property
shall be determined as follows: The collector and the
claimant shall each select a disinterested freeholder of
the vicinage, who may call in a third in case of disagreement. If the claimant shall neglect or refuse to select a
ment if the claimant shall neglect or refuse to select a
ment if the claimant shall neglect or refuse to select a
ment if the claimant shall neglect or refuse to select a
ment if the claimant shall neglect or refuse to select a
ment if the claimant shall neglect or refuse to select a
ment if the claimant shall neglect or may select two, who
shall proceed as before party, and the decision in each case
shall be final and conclusive. Whe referees and witnesses
in such cases shall be paid as provided in the second
section, and any witnesses failing to attend upon the
summons of referees, in any case mentioned in this act,
shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to
be recovered with costs, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 4. The Secretary of the Treasury is herely

be recovered with costs, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 4. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby
authorized to dispense with the use of individual lists,
bills or statements required of tax-payers under the provisions of the "Act to lay taxes for the common defense
and carry on the Government of the Confederate States,"
approved April twenty-forfith, eighteen hundred and
sixty-three, and the "Act for the assessment and collection of taxes," approved May first, eighteen hundred and
sixty-three, and the Commissioner of Taxes is hereby
authorized and required, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to devise the manner and form
of making returns and estimates of taxes, and to establish such system as may be decined best for the assestment and collection of the taxes, without the individual
lists, bills or efatoments, aforessid: Previded, That the
estimates of referees shall be made, as herefolder, in accordance with the provisions of the acts afore-said.

Section & If the treasurer, or assistant treasurer, or
depositary of maney of the Confederate States, or any
elerk in the office of such treasurer, assistant treasurer,
or depositary, or any collector of taxes, shall, prior to the
first day of January, cighteen hundred and siaty-four, in
the course of the lawful business of such officer, have
received in payment or or deposit in such office any
forged or counterfeit treasury notes, and shall establish,
by proof, to the missaction of the Secretary of the
Treasury, that the receipt of such forged or counterfeit
treasury notes was not the result of any want of diligence, or care and attention on the part of such officer,
but was in good faith a mistake, involving no fault on his
part, said Secretary shall have power to relieve such offleer from liability, on account of any forged or counterfeit nots so received.

Arrabover February 17, 1864.

Remaining in the Southern Express Office,

Gurrenz, Ga, Aug. 23, 1864.

1 Bundle, Mrs M A Dongian I Trimk, Miss A F
Fletcher; I trunk, Mrs Mollie Smith; L. trunk, C F
Newton; I trunk, Mrs R E Wilson; I bez, Mrs P
Duke; I box, Mrs Samuel H finish; 4 box, A M
Taggle; I knap mak, Jacob Champinn; I knap
sack, Rilev Courasi; I box, C.R. Silliams; I trunk,
Capt T M Jugles; I trunk, Dr G P Gordan; I package, Miss Eliza J Gibsom I plackage, Jaco P Anderson; I parcel, Out-O C Myers; I parcel, Hon Jas
McCullum; I bundle, Miss E Prechard; I package,
Mrs Sallie W Smith; I bundle, E Harrin; I bandle,
David Steaton; h parcel, Mrs T P Holiand; I parcel, Mrs Mary White, I trunk, Mrs. E Settle; I
box, Mrs Mary White, I trunk, Mrs. E Settle; I
box, Mrs Mary White, I trunk, Mrs. E Settle; I
box, Mrs Mary White, I trunk, Mrs. E Settle; I
box, Mrs Mary White, I trunk, Mrs. E Settle; I
box, Mrs Mary White, I trunk, Mrs. E Settle; I
box, Mrs Mary White, I trunk, Mrs. E Settle; I
box, Mrs Mary White, I trunk, Mrs. E Settle; I
box, Mrs Mary White, I trunk, Mrs. E Settle; I
box, Mrs Mary White, I trunk, Mrs. E Settle; I
box, Mrs Mary White, I trunk, Mrs. E Settle; I
box, Mrs Mary White, I trunk, Mrs. E Settle; I
box, Mrs Mary White, I trunk, Mrs. E Settle; I
box, Mrs Mary White, I trunk, Mrs. E Settle; I
box, Mrs. Mary White, I trunk, Mrs. E Settle; I feit note so received.

APPROVED February 17, 1864.

8500 TO ARMY OF TENNESSEE. FOR the apprehension and delivery at Griffin, Ga. of two negroes now working their way through

Joe about 80, large, tail, black, sometimes stut-ters, hus considerable army experience belongs to Col. W. T. Phillips.

Isaac, 30 or 35, low, rather light, black quick in movement, talks rapidly and quite indistinctly, be-longs to Mrs. Walton. Both will have passes that belong to other parties. \$250 for either, Apply to or address the Rebel office, Orifin.

## Griffin, Ga., Angust 12. B. J. BUTLER, Mal and C. S. Seg. The Mason Telegraph, Mentgenery Advertiser, Columbus Times, Mississippini at Bulaisa, and the Meridian Charles, will publish the above one week and send bills to this other. The Rectory Week and send bills to this other.

WB have on band, at an efficient targe supply of the Blanks used by Sheriks, (Bedus and Or-dharies in this Sizes, beautifully publical on line white paper, which we will call up the since rates now charged for the blank paper ulane.

PRICTION MARGINS

TRY THEM:

They are as good as any yankee matches All claims against the Confederale Gorarament, adjusted and collected.

Litt. Particular attention paid to Soldiers d'abou.

jet —tf.

BREKS & JOHNSON.

June 13-tf.

A STEER TOO Se

Generally Glis Amend & 1654.

THE sollowing named nagro said, unclinded by
the energy frost Currell contains to the State,
have been eneight used and new in my properties
(perfere will come list ward, pay charges and take
them away.
Simon, 6 feet 2 inches high, blace, 35 peers out,
belongs to the distate of Rinads, and blace out,
belongs to the distate of Rinads, and blace out,
Clinitismus, dishet higher blacks, 25 peers out,
Ling its demand from history.

Thus, 5 dest I distrible thinks, blacks, 21 receive out,
belongs to demand from history.

Thus, 5 dest I distrible thinks, blacks, 21 receive out,
belongs to demand plants. The Chatteneoga Foundry. All exchanging Hollow WARRAM Minds
and STRUP ENTILES at old
CAPTINGS at old prices, or they
capture cash price for old CASTING
TO WEBS LOCATED AT GRIFFIN. GA.